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Korean and Central African Leaders Stress Urgent Need for S-S Cooperation

On July 10, President Kim Il Sung had talks with General Andre Kolingba, President of the Military Committee for National Redressment and Head of State of the Central African Republic, who visited the DPRK from July 9 to 11 for a goodwill visit upon the invitation of President Kim Il Sung. (KCNA Radiophoto)

The leaders of the DPRK and the Central African Republic stressed the urgent need for South-South cooperation and a new international economic order.

President Kim Il Sung stated:

"An important question that is related to the question of strengthening unity and cooperation among non-aligned countries and developing countries, is to destroy the old international economic order, a lever of exploitation and plunder at the imperialists' disposal, establish a new fair one, and successfully realize South-South cooperation."

General Andre Kolingba said:

"In this gloomy situation, we should carry into effect South-South cooperation to strengthen and develop the relations at least between us according to our own will."

They made these statements in their speeches at a banquet arranged on the evening of July 9 by President Kim Il Sung. (See Page 2)

General Andre Kolingba, President of the Military Committee for National Redressment and Head of State of Central Africa, arrived in Pyongyang on July 9 for a goodwill visit to the DPRK upon the invitation of President Kim Il Sung.

This was Mr. Andre Kolingba's second visit to Korea.

The Korean leader said in his banquet speech, "Under the present circumstances where efforts to establish a new international economic order has run up against a barrier owing to the stubborn opposition of the Western capitalist countries, it stands out as a most urgent question to give substance to South-South cooperation according to the principle of collective self-reliance."

"We deem it necessary, to begin with, for some countries interested in South-South cooperation to take the initiative in adopting practical measures for jointly strengthening economic and technical interchange and cooperation and bring to maturity step by step conditions for a South-South summit conference," stressed the DPRK President.

The leader of the Central African Republic stated:

"It gives me a great pleasure to witness the progress that has been made in the relations between our two countries since the last visit of the delegation of Central Africa to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

"Your promise on aid to my country is now being fulfilled," said the leader of Central Africa.

He further mentioned the DPRK's aid to his country.

"When we left Pyongyang, some Korean friends were with us aboard the same plane in order to make a concrete study of conditions to fulfill the promise.

"Korean workers are now helping us build an experimental farm under difficult conditions. They are working hard by displaying their wisdom, though efficient technical means they need are not available."

The delegation from Central Africa left Pyongyang on July 11.

DPRK Gov. Donates $50,000 to Central Africa as Relief Money

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea donated $50,000 to the Government of the Central African Republic as relief money for sufferers from long droughts, reported the official Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) on July 11.

Premier Li Jong Ok presented the money on July 11 to General Andre Kolingba who left Pyongyang the same day, added the KCNA.

General Secretary of APRA of Peru Visits DPRK

The June 30-July 6 visit of the leader of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru to Korea was beneficial to the common cause of anti-imperialism, independence and peace.

The delegation led by Mr. Alan Garcia, General Secretary of the National Executive Committee of the alliance and member of the House of Deputies of the Republic of Peru arrived in Pyongyang on June 30 for a visit to Korea upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

A series of talks were held in Pyongyang between the delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru.

President Kim Il Sung who also serves as the General Secretary of the WPK arranged a banquet on the evening of June 30 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of the delegation. (See Banquet Speeches on Page 3)

The WPK General Secretary stated in his banquet speech:

"To establish and develop friendly relations between parties is a good thing which is beneficial to the common cause of anti-imperialism, independence and peace."

"To be sure," the WPK leader stressed, "community is greater than difference between us."

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Pyongyang Turns down Seoul's "Proposals"

Pyongyang on July 18 turned down the so-called "proposals for dialogue" by Seoul and repeatedly urged the south Korean political parties, social organizations and personages of various circles to respond at an early date to its proposal to discuss the question of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops.

This came in a joint statement published that day by the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland.

The joint statement said:

"The noisy row they are kicking up with repeated sham 'proposals for dialogue' is their last resort to mislead public opinion at home and abroad supporting our proposal for the convocation of a joint conference made public on January 18, lull the south Korean people's growing sentiments for peaceful reunification and bring their 'two Koreas' plot to a success at any cost."

Follows a summary of the joint statement:

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland on February 14 called an emergency enlarged meeting and discussed measures to remove the threat of a new nuclear war growing in our country due to the U.S. and its stooges and appealed to south Korea to respond to our proposal to convene a joint conference, and the political parties and social organisations including the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, too, took measures urging them this repeatedly.

But the U.S. and the south Korean authorities challenged point-blank our proposal to convene a joint conference, continuously seeking war and division.

The Chon Du Hwan junta under the command of the U.S. staged the unprecedented-in-scale "Team Spirit 83" joint military exercises for attacking us for two months and a half from February 1 shortly after the publication of our joint statement to mid-after the publication of our joint statement to mid-April. This pushed the situation in our country to the extreme pitch of strain.

Moreover, they are begging for a long-term presence of the U.S. forces in south Korea contrary to our just call for their withdrawal and, as if this is not enough, are hastening the formation of a U.S.-Japan-south Korea trilateral military alliance under the direction of the U.S., while ushering in the Japanese militarist forces, and are even matching a plot to introduce neutron weapons of the U.S. which are rejected in all parts of the world.

While intensifying their war moves and repressive rule under the aegis of U.S., the south Korean authorities had the effrontery to talk about "dialogue" and "unification" and kicked up a self-contradictory row.

The noisy row they are kicking up with repeated sham "proposals for dialogue" is their last resort to mislead public opinion at home and abroad supporting our proposal for the convocation of a joint conference made public on January 18, lull the south Korean people's growing sentiments for peaceful reunification and bring their "two Koreas" plot to a success at any cost.

The splittist nature of the south Korean authorities finds graphic manifestation in their hasty moves to host the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Seoul in October under the manipulation of U.S. This scheme is an offspring of the political intrigues of the U.S. and its clients to disguise south Korea as an "independent state" and make haste with the creation of "two Koreas" and a ruse to conceal Americans' colonial military fascist rule and new war provocation moves in south Korea.

How one approaches the question of the pullout of the U.S. troops is a touchstone showing whether one truly wants dialogue or not and whether one truly wants reunification or not.

(Continued on page 8, col. 2)

1,000 Korean Scholars Abroad Urge U.S. Troop Withdrawal

Some 1,000 Korean scholars overseas gathered in Kyoto, Japan to discuss what they can do for the reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

"The Sixth Symposium of All-Korean Scholars Overseas for National Reunification" was held in Kyoto from July 2 to 3.

It was attended by Korean scholars and intellectuals from the United States, Canada, West Germany, France, Switzerland and Japan.

The two-day symposium adopted a "Kyoto Declaration for Independence, Democracy and Unification" stressing that the movement for democracy and national unification should be conducted under the banner of national independence against foreign forces.

At the symposium the "Peaceful Unification Prize" was awarded to Kim Ok, Ryong Song and Chang Jun Ha who laid down their lives in the sacred struggle for the unification and independence of the country.

Mr. Choe Dok Sin, a former south Korean foreign minister and Chairman of the "Paedal National Council" in the United States, in his first-day speech said that the root cause of the country's division lies in the U.S. military presence in the southern half of the country.

He called for an active campaign for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, stressing the need for the vigorous anti-nuclear, anti-war movement.

Speeches were made by Choe Ik Hwan, a professor of Seattle Municipal University in Washington, Kuk

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

S-S Cooperation Urgent Issue

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

Follows the full text of the speech made by President Kim Il Sung at the grand banquet he arranged on July 9 in honor of His Excellency General Andre Kolingba, President of the Military Committee for National Redressment and Head of State of the Central African Republic:

Your Excellency esteemed President Andre Kolingba,

Dear guests from the Central African Republic,

Comrades and friends,

I am very pleased to meet again Your Excellency President Andre Kolingba, an intimate friend of ours, in an amicable atmosphere.

It seems only yesterday that you visited our country on the first leg of your first Asian trip after you assumed the important post of the President of the Military Committee for National Redressment and Head of State of the Central African Republic, a tour which left unforgettable impressions upon our people. Today you have come all the way to visit us again.

We keenly feel here how deep the fraternal friendship and trust between us and how strong the friendly sentiments linking the two peoples are.

I was deeply moved by your earnest and sincere efforts to consolidate and develop steadily the friendly ties between Korea and the Central African Republic. Your Excellency esteemed President, I warmly welcome your visit to our country with particular feelings of intimacy.

It is a unanimous desire of the peoples of Korea and the Central African Republic to strengthen friendship and solidarity between the two countries and it fully conforms to the noble aim of strengthening unity and solidarity among the world people who advocate *chajusong* (independence).

Friendship and solidarity among the peoples of the world is a powerful force which is pushing forward the trend of the era of *chajusong* as well as a firm guarantee for victory.

Only by strengthening their friendly ties and uniting closely can the Third World peoples check and frustrate the imperialist manoeuvres of aggression and war, defend world peace and security and achieve the independent development of their countries.

The African people, by their united force, have turned Africa, once called "a continent of darkness" under the imperialist colonial rule, into a bright continent to greet a new morning of independence and rebirth. Today they are hastening the complete liberation of Africa by waging a powerful anti-imperialist, anti-racist struggle.

The recent 19th Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organisation of African Unity eloquently demonstrated that no imperialist moves to intervene and divide nations could ever break the unity and solidarity of the African peoples.

We regard the success of the 19th OAU Summit as a common success of the Third World.

An important question that is related to the question of strengthening unity and cooperation among non-aligned countries and developing countries, is to destroy the old international economic order, a lever of exploitation and plunder at the imperialists' disposal, establish a new fair one, and successfully realise South-South cooperation.

Under the present circumstances where efforts to establish a new international economic order has run up against a barrier owing to the stubborn opposition of the Western capitalist countries, it stands out as a most urgent question to give substance to South-South cooperation according to the principle of collective self-reliance.

We deem it necessary, to begin with, for some countries interested in South-South cooperation to take the initiative in adopting practical measures for jointly strengthening economic and technical interchange and cooperation and bring to maturity step by step conditions for a South-South summit conference.

The struggle of the developing countries to establish a new international economic order and realise South-South cooperation is closely linked with their struggle to build an independent national economy and an independent new society in each country.

The people of the Central African Republic are now building a new society, liquidating step by step the backwardness left over by imperialist colonial rule.

Your people have registered no small successes in achieving the country's political and economic stability in less than two years, courageously overcoming repeated natural calamities and various obstacles under the leadership of Your Excellency esteemed President.

The Korean people always pay deep attention to the just cause of the people of the Central African Republic for the building of a new life and sincerely wish you greater success in the struggle for the independent development of the country.

Your Excellency esteemed President,

We are pleased to note that the relations between the Korean people and the people of the Central African Republic are developing with each passing day as true ones between the friends who are advancing on the road of independence.

The Government and people of the Central African Republic are expressing support and sympathy for our people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Our people are greatly encouraged by this and express deep thanks to Your Excellency esteemed President and your people.

The Korean people will always cherish the friendly relations with the people of the Central African Republic and advance shoulder to shoulder with you in the struggle to build an independent new world free from all manner of domination and subjugation by outside forces.

Allow me to take this pleasant opportunity of meeting you again to propose to raise a toast to fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the people of the Central African Republic,

To the prosperity and development of your country,

To the solidarity between the world people who advocate *chajusong*,

To the good health of Your Excellency esteemed President Andre Kolingba,

To the good health of the guests from the Central African Republic and

To the health of the comrades and friends present here.

Your Promise Is Being Fulfilled

Speech of General Andre Kolingba

Follows the full text of the speech made by His Excellency General Andre Kolingba, President of the Military Committee for National Redressment and Head of State of the Central African Republic, at the banquet arranged on July 9 by President Kim Il Sung:

Your Excellency President, the great leader,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Permit me to tell to Your Excellency President, the great leader, that I am glad to be here again in your beautiful country.

The delegation of Central Africa and myself received cordial and emotional welcome this time, too, from your people who deem kindness their duty.

I am pleased to meet you who are making tireless efforts for state construction.

You are making unremitting efforts to constantly translate the Juche idea into reality.

The idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny is being applied in your country through constant and direct contacts with the masses, the motive force for state construction.

It is eight months since my meaningful visit to your beautiful country.

I would like to express most heartfelt thanks to you again on behalf of my delegation and myself for the conveniences provided us to visit your country, timed to coincide with the "month of solidarity," a period of historical significance to everyone who stands behind the struggle of the valiant Korean people.

Your Excellency President, the great leader,

Allow me to take this opportunity of expressing once again the feelings of solidarity of the entire Central African people towards the friendly Korean people.

You are aware of the stand of Central Africa as regards the problem of the Korean Peninsula. The Central African Republic has maintained the stand of availing itself of every opportunity to voice support to peaceful reunification free of foreign interference.

We took the same stand at the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit Conference in New Delhi.

Generally speaking, we encourage all elements of unity to avoid terrible internal conflicts. And we are opposed to any form of threat of aggression and intervention of foreign forces.

As I mentioned in the preface of my speech, our first meeting in November last was a historic meeting, in the true sense of the word, which enabled us to make acquaintances with each other and give a new impetus to our relations of friendship and cooperation.

We had sufficient talks in a friendly atmosphere and agreed upon further strengthening and developing our relations.

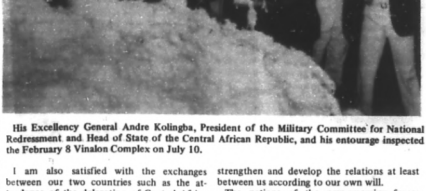
It gives me a great pleasure to witness the progress that has been made in the relations between our two countries since the last visit of the delegation of Central Africa to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

After all, we have observed our promises made at that time.

Your promise on aid to my country is now being fulfilled.

When we left Pyongyang, some Korean friends were with us aboard the same plane in order to make a concrete study of conditions to fulfil the promise.

Korean workers are now helping us build an experimental farm under difficult conditions. They are working hard by displaying their wisdom, though efficient technical means they need are not available.



His Excellency General Andre Kolingba, President of the Military Committee for National Redressment and Head of State of the Central African Republic, and his entourage inspected the February 8 Vinalon Complex on July 10.

I am also satisfied with the exchanges between our two countries such as the attendance of the delegation of Central Africa at the recent world conference of journalists in Pyongyang.

I hope our two countries will adopt a number of measures for better mutual understanding of the matters of common concern.

Your Excellency President, the great leader,

The total failure of recent talks to establish a new international economic order is patent proof of the serious crisis caused by industrial states.

Their tenacious selfishness aggravates the aftereffects of the crisis and seriously affects the economy of the developing countries.

In this gloomy situation, we should carry into effect South-South cooperation to strengthen and develop the relations at least between us according to our own will.

The nations of the new-emerging forces should cooperate with each other in the struggle against arms race and all factors threatening world peace and security.

Allow me, Your Excellency President, the great leader, to conclude my speech by proposing a toast,

To the good health and long life of Your Excellency President Kim Il Sung,

To the good health and long life of His Excellency Kim Jong Il, the dear leader,

To the prosperity of the Korean people,

To the reunification of Korea and

To the strengthening of the friendly and cooperative relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Central African Republic.

Community Is Greater than Difference Between Us

Speech of General Secretary Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, arranged a grand banquet on June 30 in honour of the delegation of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru headed by His Excellency Alan Garcia, General Secretary of the National Executive Committee of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru and Member of the House of Deputies of the Republic of Peru, on a visit to Korea.

Follows the full text of his speech at the banquet:

Talks were held in Pyongyang on June 30 between the delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru.

Your Excellency esteemed Alan Garcia,
Esteemed guests from Peru,
Comrades and friends,

Today we are very glad to have out first, important meeting with the friends of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru and sit together in an atmosphere of friendship.

Your Excellency esteemed General Secretary Alan Garcia, you have made a long journey to our country across continents and oceans from the far-off Latin America, personally leading the delegation of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru.

We are deeply moved by clear manifestation of your deep trust in our Party and our people and your friendly feelings towards them.

On behalf of our Party Central Committee and on my own I warmly welcome Your Excellency Alan Garcia and the friends of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru.

This is our first meeting and first official contact. But we have long cherished a desire to make friends and cooperative good harmony with each other.

I think this is because both our two Parties have commonness in their political stand and view in opposing imperialism and dictatorship and striving for independence and democracy, although we are working under different conditions, far away from each other, in the eastern and western hemispheres of the earth.

To be sure, community is greater than difference between us. This links us by the one bond of friendship.

I cannot but express my joy at my making acquaintance with Your Excellency Alan Garcia today and establishing friendly relations with you, and at having one more excellent friend in Latin America.

To establish and develop friendly relations between parties is a good thing which is beneficial to the common cause of anti-imperialism, independence and peace.

I would like to express my belief and hope that our current meeting and contact will be an important event in shaping the history of friendship between the Workers' Party of Korea and the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru, and mark a brilliant milestone in promoting friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Korea and Peru.

Your Excellency Alan Garcia, you are a vigorous and energetic statesman with a strong sense of truth and justice. You have made great contributions to the unity and cohesion of your Party and to its strengthening and development. That is why you enjoy the support of your Party membership and broad segments of the Peruvian people.

Your Party has traversed a path of protracted struggle with many turns and twists to achieve independence and progress in Peru. The Party under your leadership is actively striving internally to achieve socio-economic progress and externally to attain the unity of Latin America and strengthen solidarity among all oppressed people of the world while maintaining the anti-imperialist stand.

The policy your Party is following is a realistic and just policy which reflects the trend of the present time, the era of *chajusong* (independence).

This is a new era of history when hundreds of millions of people who had been exploited and oppressed, have appeared on the scene of history as masters and are shaping their destiny by themselves.

As such, it demands that the parties of all countries should work out all policies by integrating the will and desire of their own people in their interests and implement them by relying upon their creative ingenuity and efforts.

This will make a substantial contribution to the reconstruction and prosperity of the nation and to the Renaissance and development of the country.

You and your Party are pursuing a progressive policy which defends the interests of the popular masses including the Peruvian peasants. We highly appreciate it, support it and sympathize with it.

In the course of our struggle for the liberation of the nation and independence of the country we have acquired valuable truth that nothing will be impossible if we properly mobilize the unfathomable strength of the masses of people, the only dominator and transformer of the world and the subject of history.

With unqualified belief in this truth of Juche, and by a brilliant application of this truth, our Party and our people carried out the agricultural cooperativization and socialist industrialisation and developed the country, once a backward colonial agrarian state, into a powerful, independent socialist state as it is today.

I think you, the friends from Peru, will be able to witness our humble experience and successes on your current visit.

Today the struggle of the popular masses to live an independent life is vigorously going on in broad areas of Asia and Latin America and, in this course, the old structure of the world based on domination and subjugation is shaking to its very foundation.

But the manoeuvres of the imperialist reactionary forces to play with the destiny of the people are still continuing unchecked.

This stresses the need for us, progressive forces, to heighten vigilance and intensify the anti-imperialist joint struggle in firm unity.

We have a firm determination to build an independent and prosperous, peaceful new Asia and Latin America free from imperialism and colonialism and free from war and aggression, hand in hand with the progressive political parties including the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru, true to the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

Hoping for good results of your visit, I take this opportunity overflowing with friendly sentiments to propose a toast to the development of the friendly relations between the Workers' Party of Korea and the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru, to the health of Your Excellency esteemed Alan Garcia, to the health of dear guests from Peru, and to the health of all comrades and friends present here.

We Express Sympathy with Juche-Based Revolutionary Theory

Speech of General Secretary Alan Garcia

His Excellency Alan Garcia, General Secretary of the National Executive Committee of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru and Member of the House of Deputies of the Republic of Peru, who heading the delegation of the Alliance, made a speech at a grand banquet President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, arranged on June 30 in honor of the delegation on a visit to Korea.

Follows the full text of his speech at the banquet:

Your Excellency the great leader Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

It gives me great pleasure to speak at the head of the delegation of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance of Peru to you the marshal, the great leader, who were born in Mangyongdae and liberated the Korean people from the imperialist domination and have led them along the road of justice, freedom, prosperity and development.

I also deem it a pride to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which President Boumedienne called a "pride of the Third World" because your people demonstrated creative might under your leadership.

Your Excellency President,

We are representing the great Latin American movement inheriting such long traditions as the heroic struggle of the Mexican revolution in 1910 and the university reform in 1918 which aroused people's conscience in our continent, created our own doctrine based on the realities and awakened the desire for liberation.

This was an undying feat of victor Raul Haya de la Torre, our leader.

But we are displaying the collective will, social creativity like the peoples of other countries on the globe who are fighting for justice.

Accordingly, we express sympathy with the revolutionary theory based on the Juche idea, the idea meaning that the popular masses as the master of history, the master of their own destinies and creator of history, are not mechanically shackled to any natural law or social circumstances.

Paying tribute to you President Kim Il Sung, therefore, we have the pleasure to recognize that you founded the Juche idea and made a great creative contribution to achieving the creative liberty of the people, the master of their destiny, in the whole period of history.

We are fighting for the unity of the Latin American people in order to represent the popular alliance movement opposing imperialism and counter the dominationist threat of the big powers, and are going to establish fair and free relations of production by establishing a cooperative society.

This is why we visiting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which defeated two imperialisms under the leadership of you the great leader and turned a heroic page in the people's history enjoy your solidarity with our struggle against imperialism which impoverished Latin America industrially and financially and is violating the sovereignty of the fraternal peoples of Central America through their undisguised aggressive war.

We value the just struggle of the Korean people to reunify the country by means of confederation, because, we also wish for the unity of the Latin American people to defend the Latin American countries against the imperialists who are scheming to divide us.

And we are trying to turn our Latin America into a free and just world conforming to our reality, and support the principle of the Juche idea, the motive power of the collective creativeness of mankind who creatively applied Marxism to realities opposing any imitation or copy.

We admire the wonderful development made in the social, economic and technical domains of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by applying the Juche-based method under the wise leadership of you the great leader, the agricultural development made by the irrigation, electrification and Juche method of farming and the successes achieved in other domains including the heavy industry.

It is needless to say further about the great contribution made to scientific development of producing textile fibres from stone.

All these great things were achieved by the Juche idea run through with independence, self-sustenance and self-reliance in defence, I think.

Your Excellency President, we think we have a lot of things to learn from the heroic and constructive experiences of the Korean people in our protracted struggle for liberation, development and justice and believe that correlation between our two peoples and states will be an overall and creative one in the future.

Expressing thanks to you for according us the great honour of visiting your country, I propose in conclusion to drink a toast to the good health and long life of Your Excellency President Kim Il Sung and to the good health and long life of the dear leader His Excellency Kim Jong Il.

The creative might of the Korean people symbolized by *chollima* will continue showing an example for other countries and the great leadership of Your Excellency President Kim Il Sung will be eternal.

Thank you very much.

At World Conf. of Journalists against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace

Appeal to World Journalists

The World Conference of Journalists against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace were held in Pyongyang from July 2 through 6.

The conference was attended by 169 delegations from 118 countries and 17 international organizations.

Follows an appeal to journalists of the world on the Korean question adopted on July 6 at the conference.

Though thirty years have passed since gunfire ceased on the Korean Peninsula, the source of war in this region is growing bigger with each passing day due to the war provocation manoeuvres of the United States, the appeal noted, and said:

The Korean Peninsula in the eastern hemisphere of the world where we live is now under continued serious threat of a nuclear war.

The U.S. ruling circles proclaimed the Korean Peninsula an "area of vital importance" in carrying out their global strategy and a "test ground of showdown in the 1980s."

South Korea is being turned into the "biggest powder keg in the Far East."

Various military exercises are being staged almost everyday in the air, on the ground and at sea in and around south Korea.

The danger of war has reached a more serious stage in the Korean Peninsula because of the machinations of the U.S., Japan and south Korea to form a tripartite military alliance.

The three-way military alliance, the outcome of the U.S. strategy towards the Far East, directs its spearhead against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The tripartite military alliance between the U.S., Japan and south Korea is, in fact, practically working.

The U.S. policy-makers and their followers are persistently making noise about the "threat from the north" to mislead the world public opinion on their adventurous war machinations.

This trick, however, cannot fool anybody.

There has never been any "threat from the north" on the Korean Peninsula; there has always been the threat of aggressions from the south.

If a war breaks out in Korea it will never remain a local conflict but will easily develop into a global conflagration; a nuclear war.

Nobody, if ever he cherishes justice and peace, can turn away his face from the grave situation on the Korean Peninsula.

The danger of war created now in the Korean Peninsula will soon threaten the entire mankind.

Progressive and peace-loving people should closely watch the U.S. war policy aimed at unleashing another war in Korea and should make joint efforts to frustrate it.

To ensure a durable peace and security in the Korean Peninsula the U.S. troops should be pulled out of south Korea, U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea should be terminated and Korea should be reunified.

The Korean problem is a burning issue confronting our contemporary age.

The conscience of the world should heartily support and join the Korean people in their aspiration to live together, peacefully and harmoniously on their reunified territory.

The most realistic and reasonable policy for Korea's reunification is to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as proposed by the DPRK.

Journalists have at their disposal such powerful means as newspapers, press agencies, radio and TV.

Our prior task is to turn the media to the best use in conformity with the aspirations and interests of all the people who love peace and justice.

Out of the deep understanding of the tense situation prevailing in the Korean Peninsula and the urgency of the settlement of the Korean problem, out of the ardent desire to safeguard peace and security in Korea and the rest of Asia, and out of the obligation to discharge the historic mission entrusted to us journalists, we, the participants in the Pyongyang world conference of journalists, appeal to all journalists the world over as true spokesmen of their peoples and public opinion builders to draw their attention to the grave situation in the Korean Peninsula and raise the voice of justice for peace in the Korean Peninsula and the country's peaceful reunification.

We invite all journalists in the world to do their best to curb and frustrate the adventurous war manoeuvrings of the U.S. and the south Korean bellicose elements and to expose the plot involved in the creation of the U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance.

We invite them to wield the pen of solidarity with the Korean people in their just cause for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and for peace and independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

We invite them to stir the world public opinion posing and denouncing the U.S. occupation of south Korea and its "two Koreas" plot.

We invite them to give wide publicity to the validity and feasibility of the policy for founding the DCRK through launching a more powerful international solidarity movement.

We are convinced that progressive journalists of the five continents striving for peace and social progress, will respond to our appeal to make a positive contribution to the removal of the danger of a nuclear war from the Korean Peninsula and to the realization of Korea's reunification.

Letter to South Korean Men of Press

The World Conference of Journalists against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace at its closing session on July 6 adopted a letter to the south Korean men of the press.

Noting that the conference expressed the desire to see the Korean people free from the tragedy of division at the earliest date, the letter said:

It is due to the U.S. intervention that Korea is divided and it is also due to the U.S. intervention that the division of Korea continues.

The United States holds it as its basic strategy towards Korea to keep hold on south Korea as its permanent colony, military base by fabricating "two Koreas."

The south Korean authorities are trying to perpetuate the division of the country and create "two Koreas" while stirring up north-south confrontation behind signboards of "dialogue" and "peaceful unification", mocking the world public opinion.

If such situation is tolerated, the Korean nation will be, in the long run, divided into two for ever.

The United States pursues colonial policy in south Korea.

By committing a brutal massacre in Kwangju the United States revealed by itself that it is neither friendly towards south Korea nor defender of human rights.

We expressed deep concern about the violations of human rights prevailing in south Korea.

We paid special attention to the tense situation created by the U.S. in the Korean Peninsula.

The United States has reduced south Korea to a breeding ground of war, nuclear arsenal most explosive in Asia.

The moves of knocking into shape a U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance further increase the danger of war, nuclear war in particular, in Korea.

The revived Japanese militarists who took the road of overseas invasion have emerged as a dangerous force threatening peace in Asia and the world.

Peace in Korea and Asia is faced with grave challenge.

The mission of the press is to defend justice and truth, denounce and indict all hues of social evils and bring the truth home to the people.

Now in south Korea the people who want to live in the spirit of democracy and patriotism are thirsty for your cry of justice.

The south Korean men of the press should live up to this expectations of the popular masses.

We maintain that the realization of independence against the U.S. and democratisation against fascism in south Korea is the precondition for the reunification of Korea.

We believe that you will launch a more dynamic struggle to pull the U.S. troops out of south Korea and materialize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Korea belongs to the Korean people and for the Korean people to realise national reunification by themselves is their sacred right which nobody can infringe upon.

We, who regard the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea as their own cause will firmly stand by you in the future, too, as in the past and extend our active support and encouragement to your just struggle.

Keynote Report of Head of Journalists' Delegation of "Hyokmyong Chonson"

Li Jong Won, head of the journalists' delegation of "Hyokmyong Chonson", the organ of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in south Korea, made the keynote report on "The support and solidarity of the journalists of the world to the Korean people in their cause of reunification", the second item on the agenda, at the third-day session on Jul. 4.

Stressing that to reunify the divided country is the long-cherished greatest desire and most urgent task of our nation, the reporter said:

The main culprit who has bisected the country into the north and the south is none other than the U.S. It was a century-old dream of the U.S. to turn the Korean Peninsula into its colony and secure it as its Far Eastern military bridgehead.

This is the reason why they have divided our country and occupied a half of it up to now.

South Korea is a typical colony thoroughly controlled by the U.S. in the field of politics, economy, military affairs and culture.

All successive "regimes" of south Korea were manufactured and manipulated by the U.S. and served the execution of the U.S. aggression policy against Korea.

The Chon Du Hwan "regime" was framed up by the U.S. in a more undisguised way and is being manipulated by the latter; it is the most vicious puppet regime faithfully serving the colonial enslavement policy of the U.S.

South Korea completely depends on the U.S. economically.

The U.S., through over 60 shackling "treaties" and "agreements" of various kinds including the south Korea-U.S. "economic and technical cooperation treaty" and through "aid", "loan" and infiltration of monopoly capital, seized the arteries of south Korean economy to subordinate them to its military and political purpose.

To fabricate "two Koreas" is, at present, the basic strategy of the U.S. towards Korea.

Its purpose is to dampen the south Korean people's aspiration after reunification and have its puppet regime recognized by the world public as the "legitimate government" of an "independent state" and finally to perpetuate the division of the Korean Peninsula.

The "cross recognition" and the "simultaneous entry into the U.N." of the north and the south the U.S. is seeking for in every way constitute a link in the chain of this sinister design.

Hidden in the U.S. "two Koreas" policy to perpetuate the division of our country is its aggressive intention to keep hold on south Korea which is of ever greater military importance in its Asian strategy as its military base.

Of late the U.S. attempts to involve the Japanese militarist forces in its war strategy to invade the north and further, dominate the whole of Asia. It attempts to form even a U.S.-Japan-south Korea military alliance, an Asian military bloc equivalent to the NATO in Europe.

Owing to the dangerous war policy rapidly intensified by the U.S. since the inauguration of the Reagan administration the reunification of our country is faced with an extremely grave obstacle and dark clouds of nuclear war are gathering over the Korean Peninsula.

The south Korean people are made more miserable by the fascist suppressive policy of the U.S. and his hirelings Chon Du Hwan traitorous clique which becomes ever terrible in proportion to its policy of division and war.

The basic freedom of speech is violated and obliterated, progressive journalists and men of the press are even denied the rights to existence, to say nothing of the freedom of covering and reporting in south Korea where fascism is prevailing.

Owing to the vicious suppression by the U.S. and their stooges, Comrade Kim Jong Tae, a winner of the International Journalist Prize, and Comrade Kim Jil Rak, the Chief Editor of the magazine "Chongmaek," and many other comrades were mercilessly killed while conducting a sacred struggle to overthrow the U.S. colonial rule and reunify the country.

The south Korean society is a barren land for the democratic press.

If there is press in south Korea, that is none other than the patronized press serving the colonial, fascist rule of the U.S. and Chon Du Hwan junta.

The Chon Du Hwan treacherous junta are begging for the permanent occupation of south Korea by the U.S. aggression troops while trying to mock the world public opinion by putting up what they call the "proposal for the national harmony

(Continued on page 5)

Speech of Deputy Head of KJU Delegation

General Director of the Korean Central News Agency Chu Hyon Ok, deputy head of the delegation of the Korean Journalists Union, made a speech on the second agenda item "The support and solidarity of the journalists of the world to the Korean people in their cause of reunification" at the third-day session on Jul. 4.

Noting that the division of Korea lasting nearly 40 years is one of the greatest national tragedies of the 20th century caused by the U.S. occupation of south Korea and their policy of "two Koreas," he exposed the "two Koreas" plots of the U.S. and the Chon Du Hwan junta.

The wicked nature of the splittists within and without who are trying to perpetuate the division of Korea is clearly revealed in the machinations to fabricate the tripartite military alliance between the U.S., Japan and south Korea, he noted, and continued:

South Korea under the occupation of the U.S. aggression army has now been turned into a source of war and nuclear arsenal in Asia.

Owing to the ever-increasing war manoeuvres of the U.S. and the south Korean junta, a grave situation has been created today on the Korean Peninsula, which may trigger off a war at any moment.

If a war broke out in Korea it would easily develop into a nuclear war and global war.

Noting that the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. and its interferences in the Korean internal affairs are the main stumbling block to Korea's reunification, he continued:

If Korea is to be reunified, the U.S. must get out of south Korea without delay, taking all the aggressive weapons including nuclear weapons with them, and discontinue their interference in the internal affairs of our country.

Referring to consistent and sincere efforts of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK for national reunification, he said that the most realistic and reasonable way of Korea's reunification is to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as indicated by President Kim Il Sung.

He hoped that the progressive journalists and men of the press of the five continents would continue to lead the world public opinion to the support and encouragement to Korean people's struggle for the country's independent and peaceful reunification through their journalistic activities.

The Korean journalists and people will surely accomplish the historic cause of the national reunification under the positive support and encouragement of the progressive men of the press and peace-loving peoples the world over, he stressed.

Speeches Made at World Conference of Journalists

Wang Fei, Member of the Delegation of the All-China Journalists Association

We strongly denounce the U.S. interference in Korea and demand that the United States withdraw its troops from south Korea at an early date in accordance with the relevant decisions of international organisations so that the Korean people may achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without outside interference, said Wang Fei, member of the delegation of the All-China Journalists Association, speaking at the conference.

He further said:

Korea remains artificially divided till now owing to the U.S. policies of aggression and interference and creation of "two Koreas."

We call for a demonstration of a firm international solidarity between the world journalists and the Korean people and support and encouragement to the Korean people's cause of independent and peaceful reunification.

Turning to international issues, he said that the trend of the development of the present international situation is not improved or relaxed but being aggravated and further strained.

Under the present grave international situation the most urgent task of the people of all countries of the world including the men of the press is to struggle for safeguarding world peace and international security with might and main, he stressed, and continued: In this aspect, one of the universal problems interested in by the peoples of all countries is to hold the dangerous arms race at bay.

The men of the press, he stressed, should strive to prevent a war and fight for peace and vital rights of all peoples of the world.

If the publicly recognized basic rules of international relations are generally observed, it would be greatly conducive to the preservation of world peace and international security, the speaker said.

He stressed: the Chinese people regard it as their important international task to harden solidarity with the Third World countries, steadily expand friendship and cooperation with them, and support their just struggle for maintaining and defending their national independence and developing their national economy.

I.A. Zubkov, First Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Journalists' Union

The peaceful foreign policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a major factor of peace in the Far East, declared I.A. Zubkov, First Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Journalists' Union, who is heading the delegation of the union, speaking at the second-day session.

He said:

The Korean people are today implementing the program set forth by the sixth congress of the Workers' Party of Korea under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The policy of reunifying the country independently and peacefully on a democratic basis proclaimed by the DPRK enjoys the support of the Soviet state and people.

He pointed to the scheme of the United States to use the southern part of the Korean Peninsula as a nuclear forward base and deploy neutron weapons there.

The U.S., hand in glove with Japan and the south Korean rulers, is trying to strengthen their strategic positions in the Far East and turn this area into a foothold for realising their aggressive designs against the Asian sovereign states, he said.

The present Tokyo authorities, he further said, are now a zealous conspirator in this aggressive and militarist policy of Washington.

Pointing out that it is the main point of the new Asian policy of the "White House" to frame up a militarist tripartite military alliance in the Far East, he said that the U.S. is getting undisguised in their new war provocation manoeuvres in south Korea and the Japanese territory.

The Soviet Union is resolved to do everything possible to guarantee a stable and peaceful future to the present and future generations, he declared.

Tim Wheeler, Delegate of the Organ of the U.S.A. Communist Party "Daily World"

Tim Wheeler, delegate of the organ of the U.S.A. Communist Party "Daily World", expressed his resolution to demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea with all their nuclear weapons and wage a powerful struggle to press this demand, speaking at the fourth-day session on July 5.

Noting that the imperialists are scheming to divide and alienate the anti-imperialist forces, he said that to cope with this these forces should be united in the struggle against imperialism.

He further said:

I came here to Pyongyang and there are no homeless or hungry people, no beggars, no long lines of unemployed. I have seen a country of prosperity. This is what socialism has done for the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I want here to express my admiration at the reality of Korea the Korean workers built well under respected President Kim Il Sung, he stressed, and went on:

On the contrary, many working people are in starvation in the United States.

Exposing the Reagan administration's schemings to unleash another war, he declared that upon returning to the United States, he would write many articles exposing the war moves of the U.S. imperialists.

A. Ryan, Editor of "Guardian"; U.S.A.

The Guardian newspaper is among those in the U.S. and worldwide who demand a withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea, along with nuclear and conventional weapons, and an end to support for Chon Du Hwan, the butcher of Kwangju, declared William A. Ryan, editor of this paper, speaking as the delegate of the paper at the third-day session on Jul. 4.

The Guardian delegate said: I feel most honored to have been invited to this important conference in support of world peace and the struggle against imperialism, and in support of the great cause of Korean reunification.

As an American in Korea, I am constantly aware of the terrible crimes visited upon the Korean people by my government.

Since the end of the Korean War, it is the U.S. Government that has continued to occupy the south of the country, to support fascist regimes there and to keep the country divided.

Today, under the Reagan administration, the United States has become even more aggressive and more dangerous to world peace in general and Korea in particular.

Noting that south Korea has been occupied by U.S. troops armed with nuclear weapons, the Guardian delegate further said:

The Chon Du Hwan dictatorship represses the people for the benefit of U.S. business.

U.S. aggression in Korea includes dangerous war games aimed at creating a 3-way alliance between Seoul, Washington and Tokyo, and there are reports that the Pentagon may even deploy neutron bombs in the south.

Under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea, the north has made stunning successes in socialist construction.

President Kim Il Sung has made important proposals for the independent peaceful reunification of Korea, including his call for a confederal republic of north and south. These proposals have been further developed by member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Comrade Kim Jong Il. They should be supported by all freedom loving people around the world.

Keith Bennett, Head of the Delegation of British Journalists

Keith Bennett, head of the delegation of British journalists, spoke on July 4 at the conference. Noting that if a war breaks out in Korea, it will be a nuclear war and will inevitably expand into a global war, he stressed that the world journalists must make all efforts to thwart the U.S. war provocation.

He said the journalists must check and frustrate the interference of the U.S. in all parts of the world, uniting with the peace movement in capitalist countries and with the oppressed nations and socialist countries.

Noting that the U.S. is still occupying south Korea and threatening the northern half of Korea, he said:

This threat has reached its climax by Reagan, a war fanatic.

Early this year the U.S. imperialists staged the "Team Spirit 83" military exercises aimed to invade the northern half of Korea, in which they mobilized death weapons and exceptionally huge armed forces.

They are working round the clock to form a U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance which endangers socialist Korea, socialist countries in this region and newly-independent sovereign countries in Asia and the revolutionary movement.

Despite the enemy's aggressive moves, he remarked, the Korean people are discharging their duty as a true internationalist fighting against the most heinous imperialists.

It is not fortuitous that the world revolutionaries study hard experiences of Korea, in particular, experiences consummated in the works of President Kim Il Sung and call Korea a model country of socialism, he said, and delcared that Korea under the guidance of President Kim Il Sung is a symbol of our time.

Yildirim Dagyeli, Head of the Delegation of the Turkish Journalists

What is important at present is to frustrate the U.S. aggressive moves against Korea and expose false reports about the Democratic People's Republic of Korea spread by the south Korean puppet regime.

Head of the delegation of Turkish journalists Yildirim Dagyeli, editor of the magazine "Secenek", said this in his speech at the 4th-day session.

Saying that it is natural for the Turkish people to join all the progressive people of the world in the struggle in support of Korea's reunification and against the U.S. dangerous policy, the speaker stressed:

In 1950 Turkish soldiers were taken to the war of aggression in Korea as mercenaries by the U.S. imperialists and the then pro-U.S. Turkish regime.

In those days, they did not even know why and where they were going and many of them did not know where Korea was situated.

They were involved in crimes spelling much sufferings to the Korean people.

We journalists are faced with tasks to require the United States to withdraw its troops and all their weapons including nuclear weapons from south Korea, so that the tragic history may not be repeated in Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the wise proposal for reunifying the country through the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo to lay a foundation acceptable to all in the accomplishment of the cause of reunification.

All the people struggling against imperialism and colonialism are warmly supporting the Korean people in their struggle for their just cause, he stressed.

(Continued from page 4)

and democratic unification."

In particular, if such international conference as the "conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union" that is due to contribute to the global peace and friendship convenes in south Korea, it will encourage the Chon Du Hwan junta and help their masters, the U.S.; it will only egg them on to a more frenzied execution of their policy of war and aggression and that of perpetual division and fascist suppression in the Korean Peninsula.

These political moves favourable only to the strengthening of the colonial fascist system in south Korea will prove greater misfortunes for our south Korean people.

Therefore, we the south Korean people trenchantly oppose not only the convocation of the "conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union" in south Korea but also the entry of the parliamentary delegates into south Korea coming autumn.

I express the hope that the peace-loving states and people, journalists and men of the press desirous of peace and peaceful reunification in the Korean Peninsula will render a firm solidarity with this stand of ours.

Under the guidance of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, we, journalists of "Hyokmyong Chonson" and the revolutionary and progressive journalists of south Korea, in defiance of the harsh fascist suppression by the U.S. and their stooges, have wielded high the pen of revolution to arouse the south Korean people to the sacred anti-U.S. resistance for national liberation and reunification.

Declaring that the south Korean people will further intensify the anti-U.S. national salvation resistance and the anti-fascist struggle for democracy to overthrow the Chon Du Hwan junta, he continued:

We, the journalists of "Hyokmyong Chonson" and all other progressive and conscientious men of the press in south Korea will always stand in the van of the ranks of this struggle to powerfully arouse broad masses to the struggle for national liberation and the country's reunification.

The proposal for founding the DCRK put forward by President Kim Il Sung is the most reasonable and fair and aboveboard proposal for the country's reunification correctly reflecting requirement of the nation's history, the specific reality of the Korean Peninsula and the aspiration of our nation.

We will staunchly fight on till we achieve a victory, looking forward to the day when the DCRK, an independent, neutral and peaceful unified state, will be founded.

We firmly believe that the progressive journalists and men of the press throughout the world will wield high their pen of justice to render active support to our nation's struggle for the reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

He expressed the conviction that the voices of support and solidarity of the men of the press of various countries will give fresh vigour and courage to the south Korean people who are fighting for national liberation against the U.S. and more vigorously encourage our nation in the struggle for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

Washington's Aggressive Policy —Increasing Danger of Nuclear War In Korea—

The dnager of a new war on the Korean Peninsula is increasing as never before. This is because the Americans, utilizing south Korea as a colonial military base, are keeping a vigilant eye on the DPRK, waiting for a chance to invade her. It is a well-known fact that the U.S. deploys huge amounts of nuclear weapons in and around south Korea. It is obvious that once a war should break out on the Korean Peninsula, it would be easily developed into a nuclear war, and in that event, Japan would be turned into a battle area because of its military strategic importance as a "backward support and intermediate base for the U.S."

Now in the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle (June 25-July 27), voices are mounting, shouting, "Don't turn Asia into a nuclear battle field! " and "Let us expel the U.S. troops and establish a non-nuclear and peace zone! "

It is greatly connected with U.S. military strategy that the danger of a new war is increasing on the Korean Peninsula. The Reagan administration, following a military expansionist policy, has drawn its strategy in the Far East in such a way as to establish a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul tripartite military alance, while making preparations for invasion of the DPRK and the USSR.

The U.S. defense report for the fiscal year 1984, defining the U.S. troops in Japan as "the forces deployed for advance attack," advocates formation of a tripartite military alliance, saying that "the forces deployed for advance attack will be able to go into a battle without delay in alliance with its allies and to promote their integration in peace time", making clear that a direct response system in case of a contingency has already been established.

Characteristically, the Americans are now giving more importance to the Asian region in its military strategy, as will be clearly seen in its "flexible operation" and "opposite swing strategy."

According to the "flexible operation" which is mentioned in the latest defense report, the U.S. is trying to strengthen its naval presence in the Korean Strait and in the North-West Atlantic.

According to its "opposite swing strategy", the U.S. intends to throw its troops into Europe and also into the Middle East in time of a contingency, while keeping its troops stationed in the Asian region intact.

The large scale military exercises which have successively been held recently – "Team Spirit 83" (Feb. 1-Apr. 16, by U.S. and south Korea); "Valiant Blitz" (June 4-13, by U.S. and Japan) – graphically illustrate this new operation concept for the U.S. troops, marking a link of the chains of the aggressive operations of the U.S. against the DPRK.

The core of U.S. strategy is its nuclear force.

According to an investigation made by the U.S. think-tank Brookings Institution at least 650-1,000 nuclear warheads are stockpiled at U.S. military bases in south Korea.

As a matter of fact, the destructive power of these nuclear weapons is 1,000 times of that of Hiroshima type. The main force of the U.S. nuclear battle force in south Korea is regarded as its air force units stationed.

Thirty-six F-16 nuclear attack fighter-bombers nicknamed the "nuclear sword" are deployed at the Kunsan AFB and 12 at the Taegu AFB. A total of 170 F-4E Phantoms capable of carrying nuclear wearheads are deployed at the AFBs in south Korea. In addition, the Reagan administration has already made public a possibility of a nuclear war being launched on the Korean Peninsula.

On Jan. 22 last, U.S. Army Chief of Staff Gen. Meyer declared that the U.S. would use nuclear weapons in case of Korean contingency. Moreover, the Reagan administration is actually drawing up a nuclear war senario. The Hong Kong-based financial daily "Asian Wall Street Journal" exposed that a desk exercise on the assumption of a limited nuclear war in the Far East, had already been conducted at a White House room during Mar. 1-5, 1982.

It is reported that as a result of the exercise codenamed the "IB League", that the possibility of the U.S. president giving the right to use tactical nuclear weapons to the army commander (in case of south Korea, to the commander of the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea) was seriously discussed.

Furthermore, as U.S. columnist Jack Anderson exposed, the Americans are trying to deploy even neutron bombs called the "devil's weapons" in south Korea.

All these facts bespeak that the factor of tension being created on the Korean Peninsula stems from the war provocation manoeuvres and the aggressive policy of the U.S.

John Foster Dulles, then U.S. Secretary of State, inspecting the 38th parallel to hasten the war preparation for northward invasion in June 1950.

Rodong Sinmun on Washington's Decision to Produce Chemical Weapons

The U.S. Senate recently carried a bill on the resumption of the production of nervous gas, a poisonous chemical weapon.

Commenting on this, Rodong Sinmun on July 19 noted: the Reagan administration some time ago worked out a plan for rearmament with chemical weapons and decided to appropriate 10,000 million dollars for its execution. And this time it made even the bill on the resumption of nervous gas production.

Pointing out that the greater spurs put to the production of chemical weapons by the U.S. is intended to realise their dream of world supremacy even with the use of chemical weapons along with nuclear weapons, the commentary said:

This once again clearly indicates that the Americans are warmaniacs and deadly enemy of mankind, who stoop to any infamy for the attainment of their aggressive aim.

The author of the commentary continued:

The U.S. headed by Reagan is trying to impose a new, greater scourges upon the head of the world people by largely increasing mass destruction weapons.

It is not fortuitous that the criminal decision of the U.S. to resume the production of nervous gas was adopted at a time when their scheme to provoke another Korean war became all the more indisguised.

The Americans hell bent on the provocation of a war in Korea intend to use such chemical weapons for mass destruction as nervous gas above all in a war of aggression against the Korean people. This is clear from the fact that chemical weapons have been shipped in secrecy into the U.S. bases in Japan near Korea. The U.S. criminal scheme to impose a horrible scourge upon mankind with such barbaric means of destruction as nervous gas must be determinedly thwarted.

(KCNA)

U.S. War Exercise—"Nuclear Test War": Rodong Sinmun

World peace and security are gravely menaced and the danger of a new war is growing due to the reckless moves of the U.S. to realize its wild ambition for world supremacy by "strength", declared Rodong Sinmun on July 18.

The paper summarily said:

During the last few months south Korea has been the scene of such powder-reeking war exercises staged by the U.S. almost every day as the "Team Spirit 83", fleet mobile exercise and "Myolgong (destroy communism) 83'." In this period, they staged entirely offensive military operations such as "parachuting operation", "landing operation", "ground operation" and "bombing exercise", by choosing areas and goals similar to the northern half of the Republic. This indicates that these military exercises were three-dimensional aggressive exercises for provoking a new war in Korea.

On the other hand, the U.S. staged feverish joint military exercises with the "Self-Defence Forces" of Japan in order to inveigle the Japanese forces into their war of aggression in Korea.

They held a U.S.-Japan joint anti-submarine exercise and a U.S.-Japan joint anti-submarine exercise and a U.S.-Japan joint aerial exercise in Nagasaki and other area. Recently, they held a U.S.-Japan joint military exercise codenamed "Valiant Blitz 83" in Okinawa.

What is noteworthy in the exercises staged by the U.S. in and around south Korea is that they are held under simulated conditions of a nuclear war in Korea.

The "Team Spirit 83" war exercise represented by the U.S. all over south Korea some time ago was, in fact, a "nuclear test war".

The Americans are leading the situation to the brink of war in Central America. A typical example of this is their recent massive joint military exercises with Honduran and Salvadoran regimes.

They are madly running about to provoke a new war in the Indian Ocean and the Arabs Gulf and massing aggression armed forces in the Middle East, watching for a chance of a direct armed intervention.

They are hastening war preparations in the European area, too, while making haste with the deployment of new nuclear weapons.

(KCNA)

Pyongyang Charges Tokyo and Seoul with Their Military Tieup

Rodong Sinmun on July 14 printed an article titled "Dangerous Military Tieup for Aggression on Korea."

Noting that the military tieup between the Japanese and south Korean authorities is being rapidly stepped up on the script written by the U.S. to perfect the three-way military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea, the article summarily said:

This can be seen first of all in frequent visits and military confabs between military bosses of Japan and south Korea.

The incumbent director of the Defence Agency and other military bosses of Japan flew into south Korea one after another and inspected, together with its counterpart, the area along the Military Demarcation Line, holding confabs for military aggression.

South Korean military bosses who visited Japan from May 1980 to July 1982 numbered 152.

The "officers agreement" has already been concluded between the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" and the south Korean army, under which consultative meetings for exchanging military information and discussing joint military action are held annually.

The Japanese and south Korean authorities have cooked up various consultative organs including the "regular ministerial council" and "parliamentarians league" to be used as a channel to strengthen their military compact.

The 10th meeting of the "parliamentarians league" held in March last year confirmed that the Japan-south Korea relations "should be developed into those of military cooperation" and reached an agreement on bringing to an early settlement the problem of security loans.

During his visit to south Korea early this year Nakasone finally settled this problem and promised to grant 4,000 million dollars of loans to the Chon Du Hwan fascist junta raving that "peace and security of the Korean Peninsula is vital to Japan's peace and security."

The military tieup between Japan and south Korea has these days reached the stage of holding joint military exercises through the mediation of the U.S.

Typical examples are "Rimpac 82," "56 combined exercises," etc.

Under the name of "observer" high-ranking commanding officers of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" participated in the "Team Sprit 83" joint military exercises held from early February to mid-April this year.

Units of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" are massed in an area favourable for invasion of our country and are holding military exercises in succession, simulating on a war in Korea and are these days trying to move their theatre to south Korea.

This is a very dangerous move.

If the joint military exercises of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" and the south Korean army are held, this means that their military tieup has been perfected in all domains from munitions industry and information to operation.

Lurking behind all these moves is the sinister scheme of the Japanese authorities to realise their reinvasion by force of arms by dispatching the "Self-Defence Forces" directly to Korea in case of "emergency."

At present the south Korean army and the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" are under the unified direction of the U.S. forces command in the Pacific in military operation.

Facts prove that under the manipulation of the U.S. the military tieup between Japan and south Korea has reached a dangerous stage and the aggressive trilateral military alliance is being virtually perfected.

(KCNA)

U.S. behind Seoul's Bid for 70th IPU Conf.: Pyongyang

Rodong Sinmun, the organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on July 6 came out with a commentator's article headlined "No One Should Fall a Victim to Imperialists' Political Intrigues," which read in full:

The south Korean puppets are getting noisier these days in their fuss over the 70th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union which they say will be held in Seoul in October.

The designation of Seoul, south Korea, as the venue of the conference is an offspring of the U.S. imperialists' intrigues.

It had been the usage of the Inter-Parliamentary Union with a history of nearly one century to choose as the venue of its conference a place not inconvenient to the participation of the delegate of any member nation by a consensus of opinion. But, strangely enough, this usage was ignored in designating the place of its 70th conference.

Despite the opposition of many member nations of the union, the U.S. imperialists has Seoul chosen for the conference in a far-fetched manner. It was without precedent in the union's history to ignore the practice of consensus in deciding upon the venue of its conference. An atmosphere of split and confrontation is now brewing among the member nations of the Inter-Parliamentary Union over the persistent designation of Seoul as the place for the 70th conference.

An insidious political aim lurks behind the desperate bid of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets to convene the conference in Seoul, turning a deaf ear to the stubborn opposition of many countries.

This is, above all, connected with their "two Koreas" plot.

The U.S. imperialists have long since schemed to create "two Koreas" in order to keep hold on south Korea permanently as their colonial stronghold in Asia and military bridgehead for their continental aggression, claiming that it is the "frontline of their global strategy."

They have craftly worked to realize their "two Koreas" plot by having the south Korean puppet clique internationally recognized as an "independent state" by coming out with the augment for "simultaneous entry" of the north and the south of Korea into the United Nations and "cross recognition". It was part of these manoeuvres that they framed up the plot to hold the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Seoul.

The conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, unlike a meeting of other international organisations, is an international rendezvous of personages selected at the parliament of each country. Taking this into account, the U.S. imperialists seek to make it appear that the socialist countries, non-aligned countries and Third World countries which do not recognize south Korea as a state nor have diplomatic relations with it recognize the south Korean puppet clique as an "independent state" and to raise its international position by inducing these countries to attend the international conference convened in Seoul.

Another important aim pursued by the U.S. imperialists in their desperate attempt to have the 70th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Seoul is to create the impression that the Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique enjoys "support" in the international arena and thereby save them from international isolation and lull the daily growing anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy of the south Korean people and bridge over the crisis of their colonial rule.

Today the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique has become the target of hatred and denunciation of people of broad strata at home and abroad as a group of fascist tyrants and truculent murderers without an equal and its ruling foundation is shaking still further.

Such being the situation, the U.S. imperialists intend to use the Inter-Parliamentary Conference at all costs in strengthening the fascist rule of the Chon Du Hwan clique, their faithful stooge.

Furthermore, they seek to cover up their frantic moves of aggression and war in south Korea by abusing the conference.

This is why no small number of Third World countries steadfast in their stand of independence against imperialism have officially manifested their stand not to attend the 70th conference of the union, if it were held in Seoul.

The political and public figures of different countries of the world who love justice and freedom, drawing attention to the present grim situation in south Korea, are lifting up their voices that no one should attend the conference called in Seoul.

Some time ago the representative of a Japanese political party made clear its plan to appeal to all political parties to bar Japan from participating in the conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, saying that "the south Korean government's suppression of democracy has come to such a pass where it must not be overlooked."

All this is only too natural.

Those countries which manifested their decision not to participate in the conference scheduled in Seoul maintain the principled stand that they cannot go to Seoul because they recognize the DPRK as the only legitimate state of the Korean nation and regard south Korea as a colony of the U.S. imperialists and do not have any state relations with it.

They justly consider that if they went to Seoul for the conference, they would fall a victim to the political intrigues of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique and help them in their criminal plot to perpetuate the division of Korea.

This is true.

Whether one attends the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union slated in Seoul, or not is not a mere question of whether one attends an international conference, or not.

One may simply think that even if they go to Seoul, they would be only attending an international conference arranged by organisation and this would be nothing strange. But the problem is that the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Du Hwan junta are viciously manoeuvring to use the Inter-Parliamentary Conference as an occasion for making haste with the creation of "two Koreas" and as a veil for concealing the colonial fascist rule in south Korea and the new war provocation moves, if it is attended by socialist and nonaligned countries which have rejected the south Korean junta.

Whether they go to Seoul or not, therefore, boils down to a serious problem of whether they are embroiled in the heinous political intrigues of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean junta, or not.

We hold that all the countries of the world which adhere to the anti-imperialist stand for independence and value peace and security of mankind should boycott the conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union slated in Seoul.

In view of the social and political atmosphere in south Korea today, Seoul is a place unfit for delegates of dignified independent sovereign states to set foot in.

South Korea is a complete U.S. colony which is under the U.S. imperialists' military occupation, political domination and economic subjugation.

The so-called " regime" of south Korea is a marionette without any sovereignty or real power, no more than a dirty tool for the execution of the U.S. imperialists' colonial enslavement policy and war policy.

Under the colonial fascist rule of U.S. imperialism and the Chon Du Hwan junta democracy and human rights in south Korea are ruthlessly trampled underfoot and terrorism and suppression prevail. It has been reduced to a most dreadful living hell of the 20th century.

In south Korea political parties and organisations calling for democracy are dissolved by force, patriots and democrats are arrested and put to trials or expelled abroad. In Seoul the air is rent by the roaring of the caterpillars of armored vehicles and sirens of police cars in suppressing the anti-"government," anti-fascist demonstrations.

Further, declaring the Korean Peninsula "a testing ground for a showdown of strength" for the 80s, the U.S. imperialists are reinforcing aggression forces in and around south Korea and ceaselessly staging war exercises. Openly babbling that the "second war in Korea would be a nuclear war," they are getting overheated in preparations for a nuclear war in Korea.

They have already deployed more than 1,000 nuclear bombs and shells and nuclear mines in south Korea. Not content with this, they are plotting to introduce there even "Pershing" medium-range nuclear missiles, cruise missiles and neutron weapons, barbarous mass destruction weapons.

As a result, almost every day the gunfiring is rocking the sky and earth and dark clouds of war are heavily hanging over south Korea.

As regards such situation of south Korea, a foreign newspaper said the whole of south Korea has turned into an army barack.

According to a report from south Korea, the Chon Du Hwan junta tries to cover the looks of the miserable south Korean society, corrupt and confused, and plans to launch a "wholesale roundup campaign" to establish a social order for the holding of an Inter-Parliamentary conference. This shows that as a matter of fact the puppet clique is trying to use the convocation of the conference in Seoul in more harshly suppressing the south Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle for indepedence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy.

If one sets foot in south Korea in disregard of all these facts, does this only mean participating in the international conference and nothing else?

No matter what one's subjective intention may be, after all, this means that he connives at and encourages the colonial fascist rule and heinous suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Du Hwan junta and their moves to perpetuate the national division and new war provocation manoeuvres.

Of course, it is apprehensible that if delegates of staunch anti-imperialist countries boycott the 70th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the reactionary countries may adopt unhindered resolutions in disadvantage of peace and progressive forces to the conference. But if they go to Seoul with a view to preventing it, they would inevitably be involved in the political trick of U.S. imperialism and the south Korean junta. One cannot but express deeper concern for the graver consequences possible arising therefrom.

Moreover, as the conference is to be opened in Seoul, it must be taken into consideration that according to usage the south Korean puppets would be the chairman of the conference.

At the Sixth Session of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development held in Belgrade some time ago, when the south Korean puppet delegate appeared on the rostrum to speak, many delegates of socialist and non-aligned countries took a correct stance of determinedly walking out of the meeting hall.

It is all the more unbecoming indeed for delegates of dignified sovereign countries to go to south Korea, a colony of U.S. imperialism, and discuss something under the baton of the south Korean puppet, a faithful stooge of U.S. imperialism.

Even if a resolution is adopted under such conditions, it will exert no power upon the world people.

On the contrary, it will improve the public image of the puppet and make a political fun of themselves by him.

If the U.S. imperialists and their followers adopt an illegal resolution as delegates of justice-upholding countries are absent from the conference, it will only reveal their reactionary nature with increasing clarity.

To all intents and purposes, there is no reason whatever to go to Seoul.

In the international arena today the struggle is becoming fiercer between the anti-imperialist independent forces and the imperialist forces.

Only when the socialist, non-aligned and Third World countries firmly unite with each other under the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence and wage joint struggle vigorously against the imperialist aggression forces can they defend world peace and security and achieve national independence and social progress.

Peace can never be guaranteed if one, far from dealing a blow at the imperialists' moves towards aggression and war and splitting and alienating moves against an independent people and frustrating their moves, seeks a compromise with the imperialists by conniving at them and making a sacrifice of other nation's interests.

The parliamentary unions of all countries which value justice and peace should boycott the conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to be held in south Korea.

This is a call of world conscience and a road truly conducive to the common cause of peace and democracy national independence and social progress.

What stance one adopts toward it will be a touchstone showing if he truly wants world peace and security, desires independent development of the people of each country and takes a truly firm position of international solidarity in the struggle against imperialism.

The parliamentary unions of various countries which set store by justice and peace should cogitate over the question of whether they participate in the 70th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union or not.

(KCNA)

Rodong Sinmun on U.S. Intervention against Libya

The U.S. must stop its shameless acts of aggression and intervention against independent Libya and withdraw its blood-stained hands of aggression from the Middle East, demanded Rodong Sinmun in a commentary on Jul. 7.

"F 14" fighter planes based on the U.S. carrier "Eisenhower," according to a report, provocatively attacked two Libyan fighter planes on their routine patrol duty in their air space above the Sirte Bay and penetrated deep into the Libyan air.

Branding this as a premeditated provocative act for browbeating Libya with "strength" and finding a pretext for starting a new war of aggression against her, a signed commentary of Rodong Sinmum said:

The Korean people pungently denounce the U.S. imperialists' aggressive act against Libya and express firm support and solidarity for the just struggle of the Libyan people to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country and the dignity of the nation.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and its people, united closely around Colonel Moammer El Gaddafi, the leader of the Great September 1 Revolution, are advancing vigorously along the road of building an independent new society, courageously frustrating the repeated armed intervention schemes and economic blockade by the U.S. imperialists and their subversive activities and sabotage. The Libyan Government and people who treasure *chajusong* (independence), pursuing a non-aligned foreign policy, sharply denounce the U.S. imperialists' acts of aggression and intervention in the Middle East and actively support the cause of the Arab people, including the Palestinian people, and they are struggling staunchly for a fair solution of the Middle East problem.

The anti-U.S., independent stand maintained by Libya is a head blow to the U.S. imperialists. This is why the U.S. imperialists are desperately trying to strangle revolutionary Libya, remaining hostile to her.

But, with no amount of frenzy can the U.S. imperialists bring to their knees the Libyan people who are advancing to build a prosperous new country under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

"Threat from North" Typical Pol. Measure to Prolong Dictatorships' Rule: Kim Yong Sam

Mr. Kim Yong Sam who staged a 23-day hunger strike to demand the restoration of full democracy to south Korea said that the so-called threat from north Korea is "a typical measure of dictatorships to prolong their rule." (Asian Wall Street Journal, July 1-2, 1983)

He also said, "To achieve freedom and human rights, we (including banned politicians and journalists) should be prepared to sacrifice our lives."

Here is an article written by James R. Schiffman, The Asian Wall Street Journal's Seoul correspondent.

SEOUL – It was an event that hadn't happened in years: a dissident politician standing before local reporters and calling for democracy in south Korea.

The occasion was Kim Young-Sam's release from a hospital Thursday (June 30), where he was recovering from the effects of a 23-day hunger strike. He staged the fast to dramatize demands for political liberalization.

Reporters working for the Korean media, prevented by the "government" from covering Mr. Kim's hunger strike until it ended three weeks ago, took copious notes. But little of what Mr. Kim said made it to the public.

The broadcast media and afternoon papers reported only that Mr. Kim had left the hospital, omitting mention of a statement he read that harshly criticized the "government."

News organizations likewise didn't report off-the-cuff remarks Mr. Kim made – one of which called for press freedom.

Latest Round

The episode marked the latest round in the case of Kim Young-Sam vs. the "government" of "President" Chun Doo Hwan. The 55-year-old Mr. Kim is banned by law from politics, which makes holding press conferences illegal. But looking fresh, with his salt-and-pepper hair in neat waves, he delivered a blast against Mr. Chun, calling him a "military dictator" who promulgated an anti-democratic constitution.

Embarrassed after having suppressed local news coverage of the hunger strike, which earned great international attention, the "government" opted for a new tack: Let Mr. Kim talk to reporters, but don't let them print or broadcast what he says.

Kim Young-Sam is a longtime adversary of south Korea's authoritarian "governments." He led the chief opposition party during the "presidency" of the late Park Chung-Hee. He was one of three serious candidates for president in 1980 before then-Gen. Chun Doo Hwan seized control of the "government" in May 1980 and scuttled planned elections. Mr. Kim had been under house arrest for a year prior to the hunger strike. Before the fast ended, his name hadn't appeared in local newspapers for three years. Before Thursday, local reporters hadn't been allowed near him since he was banned from politics in 1980.

Pull in the Reins

In analyzing how the press covered Mr. Kim's hospital news conference, a Western diplomat with long experience here said he expected the "government" to pull in the reins and keep Mr. Kim's name out of print from now on. "I don't think they're going to let him step out of line," he said, "I don't think they're going to be very patient with him from now on."

Mr. Kim's next political move isn't clear, but whatever it is could determine whether he and the "government" will have a major confrontation again. He said at the news conference that he will rest at home in Seoul for a month. But he apparently is hoping for some kind of dialogue with the "government."

Mr. Kim said that during the hunger strike, an emissary of the "president" said that Mr. Chun hoped he would leave the country. (Mr. Kim refused.) The official also said, according to the dissident, that the "president" wanted to discuss Mr. Kim's demands with him, either directly or through other means once Mr. Kim recovered his health. The emissary's remarks "were the start of the discussions, "Mr. Kim said, implying that he hoped they could continue.

Mr. Kim's Demands

But Mr. Kim didn't tone down his criticism of the "government". He reiterated that the "government" must meet the demands he made when he started the hunger strike. At that time he called for press freedom, direct election of the president, a legislature with teeth and a new democratic constitution. If Mr. Chun doesn't implement the demands, that will show "the current 'government' intends to prolong its dictatorial violence for a long time," he said.

He said that when south Korean "governments" face political hardships, they repeat warnings about the military threat from North Korea. "This is a typical political measure of dictatorships to prolong their rule," he said.

"To achieve freedom and human rights, we (including banned politicians and journalists) should be prepared to sacrifice our lives. The current 'government' must stop perpetrating violence and become a moral political power."

Dissident in U.S."

He also mentioned the arrest of his chief secretary, who has been indicted on charges of violating a law that restricts political activity and assembly. Mr. Kim said arresting his secretary was tantamount to arresting him. That statement was similar to one he issued to the foreign press last week, which called on the "government" to charge him and not his secretary. In all, he said, 13 of his supporters have been arrested, although some have been released.

Kim Young-Sam also mentioned a prominent dissident with the same surname: Kim Dae-Jung. The latter Mr. Kim, also banned from politics here, was released from jail late last year and allowed to go to the U.S. Kim Young-Sam said the point Mr. Kim is fighting for Korean democracy in the U.S. while he is struggling here.

Kim Young-Sam also expressed appreciation to seven church leaders who supported his demands by also going on hunger strikes. These people also have ended their fasts.

His acknowledgment of Kim Dae-Jung and praise of church dissidents were seen as attempts to hold together a coalition of divergent anti-"government" forces that supported Kim Young-Sam during the hunger strike.

30 Years after Armistice Agreement

—Editorial—

The Korean War which was started by the U.S.-instigated south Koreans in June 1950 ended with the July 27, 1953 Armistice Agreement. The signing of the agreement was a great victory for the Korean people and a serious defeat for the United States.

On July 27, 1953, the Americans were taken to Panmunjom, where they bent their knees to the national flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and signed the Armistice Agreement.

After signing the Armistice Agreement, Mark W. Clark, the then Commander-in-Chief of the "U.N. Forces," said:

"In carrying out the instructions of my Government, I gained the unenviable distinction of being the first United States Army Commander in history to sign an Armistice without victory. I felt that everything was failure. I felt that my predecessors, General Douglas MacArthur and General Matthew Ridgeway were of the same opinion."

The United States poured on the Korean front a greater part of its armed forces and huge armed forces of their 15 satellite countries, plus the Syngman Rhee troops, plus war expenditures taking up a considerable part of the national budget, and war materials of more than 73 million tons, to attack the Korean people, resorting to the most barbaric and detestable methods and means of warfare, including bacteriological warfare.

During the war, the United States lost a total of over 1,093,000 men, including more than 390,000 U.S. troops, and large quantities of war equipment, including over 12,000 aircraft. This loss was nearly 2.3 times as much as that it has suffered in the four years of the Pacific War during the Second World War.

The United States had boasted of its "invincibility," but it sustained the most miserable and overwhelming defeat, the first in its history, which was inflicted on it by President Kim Il Sung and the Korean people.

With the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, the Korean people and the People's Army defended their glorious fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, from the aggressors, and safeguarded the freedom and independence of the fatherland and the people's democratic system under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung.

On the victory of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War President Kim Il Sung stated as follows:

"The victory of our people in the Korean War was a victory of the revolutionary people over the imperialist reactionary forces, a victory of the revolutionary army over the aggressive armed forces of imperialism."

In addition, the Korean people and army greatly contributed to holding in check a Third World War, by valiantly blocking the invasion of the United States. By the Korean people's firm determination, the United States of America was prevented from converting all Korea into a strategic military base for attack on the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union.

Need for Peace Agreement

Thirty years have passed since the signing of the Armistice Agreement.

For 30 years, the Government of President Kim Il Sung and the Korean people have made every possible effort to stabilize the situation for a durable peace. Armistice is armistice. It does not mean a durable peace.

The United States, violating the agreed points stipulated in the Armistice Agreement, has continued to station its troops in south Korea, committing countless military provocations against the DPRK.

With U.S. presence in south Korea and its continued military exercises, there is a great likelihood that a renewed conflict may occur on the Korean Peninsula–this time it would easily develop into a Third World War and nuclear war.

The United States and south Korea staged the largest-ever joint military exercise code-named "Team Spirit 83" from Feb. 1 to mid-April this year, involving some 190,000 personnel and most sophisticated U.S. fighter bombers and the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Enterprise.

The Reagan administration regards Japan and south Korea as strategic points in the Far East targeted against the Soviet Union, urging them to build up their defense capabilities.

For this purpose, Washington is speeding up preparations for a 3-way military alliance of the U.S., Japan and south Korea.

The United States began to deploy nuclear weapons in south Korea way back in 1957. It is estimated that some 1,000 nuclear warheads are already deployed in the southern half of the Korean Peninsula.

High-ranking U.S. officials don't hesitate to say that nuclear weapons should be used in Korea.

In addition, the Reagan administration is considering deploying even neutron bombs in south Korea. **(Washington Post, May 2, 1983)**

These moves of the United States show that the danger of war in Korea does not come from inside Korea. It issues from the U.S. military presence in south Korea and its war moves against Pyongyang.

In order to remove the dangerous military tensions created on the Korean Peninsula, it is very important to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

We call on the Government of the United States to agree to the DPRK's repeated proposal to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

We also urge Washington to withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea.

Pyongyang has neither nuclear weapons nor foreign troops.

The signing of a peace agreement is a prerequisite not only to a negotiated settlement of Korea's reunification question but to preserving peace in Asia.

The Korean people never want war but are firmly determined to repulse any foreign invasion.

The United States should learn a serious lesson from its defeat in the Korean War and act with discretion.

nuclear war be removed from the Peninsula.

The foreign troops present in the south must be withdrawn along with all nuclear weapons deployed there. No part of the territory of the country must be left as a military base of foreign troops.

(Continued from page 1)

General Secretary Alan Garcia said:

"I also seem it a pride to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which President Boumedienne called a "pride of the Third World" because your people demonstrated creative might under your leadership."

He stressed, "... we express sympathy with the revolutionary theory based on the Juche idea, the idea meaning that the popular masses as the master of history, the master of their own destinies and creator of history, are not mechanically shackled to any natural law or social circumstance."

President Kim Il Sung expressed his firm conviction of the Juche idea as follows:

"With unqualified belief on this truth of Juche, and by a brilliant application of this truth, our Party and our people carried out the agricultural cooperativisation and socialist industrialization and developed the country, once a backward colonial agrarian state, into a powerful, independent socialist state as it is today."

"I think you, the friends from Peru, will be able to witness our humble experience and successes on your current visit," said General Secretary Kim Il Sung.

(Continued from page 1)

The situation over the last 6 months since the publication of our January 18 joint statement clearly proves that our proposal to convene a joint conference for discussing the question of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea is a national salvation measure for opening a new phase of national reunification.

We hold that a joint conference of the political parties and social organizations in north and south which would seek epochal measures for the cause of reunification, should be convened without delay, and strongly urge once again the political parties, social organizations and individual personages of south Korea to accede at an early date to our proposal for discussing the question of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops.

When the U.S. forces are withdrawn from south Korea it will be possible for our nation to smoothly solve the question of national reunification by means of founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

We will continue to make patient efforts for an early convocation of a joint conference of the political parties and social organizations in north and south.

The south Koreans must not bar the representatives of political parties and social organizations and individual personages of south Korea from responding to our proposal for a joint conference nor lay obstacles in the way of a joint conference.

If the Seoul authorities continue placing obstacles in this way, begging for indefinite presence of the U.S. forces in south Korea, they will face a stern judgement by history.

(Continued from page 1)

Yong Gil, Chairman of the Council of Koreans in the United States for Democracy and Independent Unification of Korea, Yang Un Mo, a postgraduate student of California State University in Los Angeles, Kim Hyon Hwan, a pastor of a U.S. church, Dr. Hong Dong Gun, a pastor in the United States, a Hwang Gap Song and Kim Un Taek, Korean intellectuals in Japan, and others.

The Kyoto declaration adopted at the symposium read in part:

The tensions on the Korean Peninsula must be eased, the Peninsula be turned into a nuclear-free, peace zone and the danger of

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